

# Routes to tour in Germany

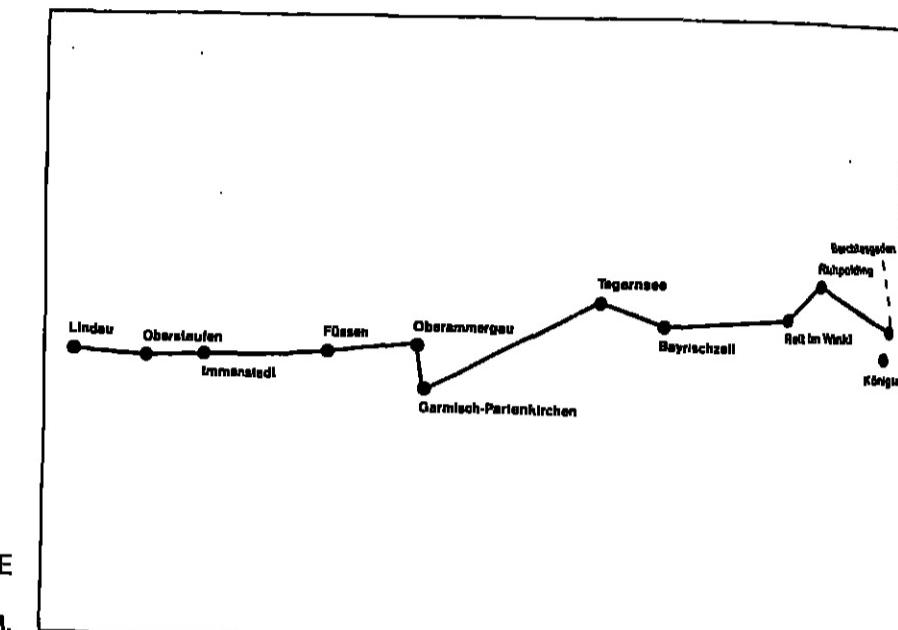
## The German Alpine Route

German roads will get you there - so why not try the Alpine foothills with their impressive view of the Alps in silhouette? The route we recommend is 290 miles long. From it, at altitudes of up to 3,300 ft, you can see well into the mountains.

In Germany's deep south viewpoints everywhere beckon you to stop and look. From Lindau on Lake Constance you pass through the western Allgäu plateau to the Allgäu uplands and the Berchtesgaden region. Spas and mountain villages off the beaten track are easily reached via side roads. Winter sports resorts such as Garmisch-Partenkirchen and the Zugspitze, Germany's tallest peak, or Berchtesgaden and the Watzmann must not be missed. Nor must Neuschwanstein, with its fairytale castle, or Oberammergau, home of the world-famous Passion Play.

Visit Germany and let the Alpine Route be your guide.

- 1 Oberammergau
- 2 Königssee
- 3 Lindau
- 4 Neuschwanstein Castle



**DZT** DEUTSCHE ZENTRALE  
FÜR TOURISMUS EV.  
Beethovenstrasse 69, D-6000 Frankfurt/M.



# The German Tribune

Hamburg, 10 September 1989  
Twenty-eighth year - No. 1386 - By air

A WEEKLY REVIEW OF THE GERMAN PRESS



C 20725 C  
ISSN 0016-8858  
DEPOSED IN BRX X

## Thousands wait in tents for caravan to the West

Tent settlements are springing up in Hungary to provide temporary accommodation for thousands of East Germans in Hungary "on holiday" waiting to get to the West. Austrian railways are preparing to send extra trains to the border to bring out more than 10,000 East Germans. A steady 150-200 a night are going across the Hungarian border into Austria of their own accord. An estimated 6,000 have already got to the West since Hungary began to demolish its border fence in May. The Hungarian Red Cross is looking after 3,000 and has erected another tent settlement with a capacity of 3,000. East Germans came to the camps when they were told that this remained the only legal and guaranteed way they would get to the West. Although there's little doubt that they will be allowed across the border, the precise date might depend on some overall agreement with East Berlin on a policy for refugees. This might take up to six weeks. Reports are circulating that East Berlin, which is maintaining a hardline on the issue, is about to clamp down on travel to Hungary. This story was written by Claus Wettermann for the *Kölner Stadt-Anzeiger*.

Disappointment and resignation among people who have grown more self-assured and more demanding in view of reforms in neighbouring East Bloc countries, are also fuelled by hope less prospects on two counts.

For one, their leaders, who a few years ago pursued a policy of cautious opening at home and abroad, are ideologically inflexible and strictly refuse even to consider democratisation along glasnost and perestroika lines.

They are evidently incapable of change, which is long overdue.

For another, the image of freedom and economic progress in the Federal Republic, almost utopian from an East German viewpoint but constantly rubbed in by the Western media, is seen as increasingly attractive.

East Berlin hoped in vain to take the head off the steam by allowing more people to visit the West. It refuses to appreciate that domestic hardship is a token of the failure of its brand of socialism.

The greatest wave of refugees since the Berlin Wall was built in 1961 casts a bright and unpleasant light on the deepest-seated domestic crisis in that country.

The way East Germans are voting with their feet and seeking refuge in Bonn's diplomatic missions in East Bloc countries, in refugee camps in Budapest and along the Austro-Hungarian border, is a shameful reflection on the East Berlin government.

The crisis gets worse the more the regime resists the growing determination among its citizens to follow the example of systematic change set in other Eastern European countries.

An estimated several hundred thousand GDR Germans want, with varying degrees of firmness, to turn their backs on a state they feel has grown unbearable.

By the year's end the number of new arrivals from the GDR, both refugees and holders of valid exit permits, will have equalled the population of a city, reaching six figures.

The GDR will have mainly lost highly qualified industrial and service trades labour, especially from the younger generation, which is a serious economic drain.

### Political exodus continues

Those political dissidents the regime has allowed to leave are a potential for reconstruction, a reconstruction the GDR will have to undertake sooner or later.

The desire to go West, which is evidently still growing, is people's answer to the quality of life in the GDR, of which the keynotes include a refusal to grant civil rights such as freedom of opinion and movement, government tutelage and repression and a steadily deteriorating economy.

Disappointment and resignation among people who have grown more self-assured and more demanding in view of reforms in neighbouring East Bloc countries, are also fuelled by hope less prospects on two counts.

For one, their leaders, who a few years ago pursued a policy of cautious opening at home and abroad, are ideologically inflexible and strictly refuse even to consider democratisation along glasnost and perestroika lines.

They are evidently incapable of change, which is long overdue.

For another, the image of freedom and economic progress in the Federal Republic, almost utopian from an East German viewpoint but constantly rubbed in by the Western media, is seen as increasingly attractive.

East Berlin hoped in vain to take the head off the steam by allowing more people to visit the West. It refuses to appreciate that domestic hardship is a token of the failure of its brand of socialism.

The greatest wave of refugees since the Berlin Wall was built in 1961 casts a bright and unpleasant light on the deepest-seated domestic crisis in that country.

The way East Germans are voting with their feet and seeking refuge in Bonn's diplomatic missions in East Bloc countries, in refugee camps in Budapest and along the Austro-Hungarian border, is a shameful reflection on the East Berlin government.

The crisis gets worse the more the regime resists the growing determination among its citizens to follow the example of systematic change set in other Eastern European countries.

An estimated several hundred thousand GDR Germans want, with varying degrees of firmness, to turn their backs on a state they feel has grown unbearable.

By the year's end the number of new arrivals from the GDR, both refugees and holders of valid exit permits, will have equalled the population of a city, reaching six figures.

The GDR will have mainly lost highly qualified industrial and service trades labour, especially from the younger generation, which is a serious economic drain.

and tense relations with the Federal Republic. These features make it more difficult for the GDR to rectify its system along Hungarian or Polish lines or to draw closer to the West German social system. They do so even though, in the final analysis, nothing but a step in this direction will bring about tolerable living conditions and call the exodus to a halt. The logic of East German ideology sounds a bitter note, but it makes sense in its way.

Continued  
on page 2



Chancellor Kohl addressing the Bundestag in a speech to mark the outbreak of WWII. See pages 4, 5. (Photo: dpa)

## Bundestag marks 50 years since outbreak of war

All parties in the Bonn Bundestag have endorsed reconciliation with Poland and the 1970 treaty by which Bonn and Warsaw waived territorial claims against each other. They did so on the 50th anniversary of the German invasion of Poland that began the Second World War.

There is a nexus between Germany's war guilt and reconciliation with Poland, the first victim of Hitler's Second World War.

Reconciliation with Poland is just as important as reconciliation with Israel and, at a different level, as reconciliation with France was. The Germans owe a debt of guilt that far exceeds mere considerations of immediate political interest.

The basis of reconciliation with Poland is the December 1970 Warsaw Treaty negotiated by the Bonn government headed by SPD Chancellor Willy Brandt and FDP Foreign Minister Walter Scheel.

Chancellor Kohl is now committed to the letter and spirit of the Warsaw Treaty on behalf of the present Bonn government, as are his Christian Democrats, who opposed it at the time. This change of mind

is important for what now happens, including with Deutschlandpolitik and Ostpolitik.

The fundamental agreement between the two leading parties, the Christians and Social Democrats, cannot be challenged by conjuring up differences of opinion on whether the Oder-Neisse frontier is final. It was inappropriate even to try and specify such differences in written statements.

To do so is as superfluous as the entire border debate. The frontier between Germany and Poland is dealt with in the Warsaw Treaty. So commitment to the treaty is all that is needed.

Reconciliation today must concentrate on entirely different points. The policy of domestic reform in Poland must be promoted economically and financially.

The Federal government and all parties in the Bundestag have repeatedly affirmed their readiness to do so. Projects to be given specific support must be detailed in the talks that are shortly to be held at government level. Incentives must be provided for industry and investors to cooperate. Safeguarding the reform movement's survival is the issue at stake. The German desire for reconciliation ought not to be called into question.

Nothing is to be gained by one party enumerating how much it hopes to outdo the other. Reconciliation will need many helpers in both countries. The most important immediate task must be success in the proposed government talks.

Achim Melchers  
(Westdeutsche Allgemeine, Essen,  
2 September 1989)

### IN THIS ISSUE

#### INTERNATIONAL

Cambodia: the arena moves back to the killing fields

#### BUSINESS

The little revolutionary who turned benevolent capitalist

#### SPACE RESEARCH

Satellite to measure stars goes into wrong sort of orbit

#### CHANGES

Women break through barriers and join police and army

## ■ INTERNATIONAL

### Paris takes the initiative in the Lebanon

Paris has taken the initiative. As the former mandate power in Syria and the Lebanon, with political ties in the region dating back to the Middle Ages and the Crusades, France has shown keener interest than other Western powers in the fate of the Lebanese, wracked by civil war for nearly 15 years, and especially in that of Lebanese Christians.

That is partly due, over and above historical ties, to about 100,000 Lebanese having made France their second home. They include many Lebanese of Armenian extraction, and Maronite Christians too.

Other Western countries are nowhere near as strongly committed to supporting Christian communities in the Near and Middle East.

These communities are frequently said to be largely themselves to blame for their situation, having been no less brutal and arrogant than their adversaries in the past in their treatment of people holding views that differed from their own.

This line of argument disregards the precarious status of a Christian minority in an Islamic environment that has been infected by the virus of fundamentalist zealotry.

The French Foreign Minister, Roland Dumas, has proposed a three-point plan for which a French intermediary is canvassing support in Damascus.

The French plan gets to the roots of the conflict and outlines the main prerequisites for an end to the hostilities that have wrought havoc in what used to be such a wealthy country.

Unless these points are fulfilled, a solution in Lebanon seems unlikely. Yet their fulfilment at the moment virtually defies the imagination.

First, arms shipments are to be suspended. This demand can only be welcomed by everyone who is aware of the extent to which Lebanon has been armed to the teeth during the civil war.

There is the Lebanese army, which has relatively little power. There are the innumerable militias and task forces of the various religious and political communities that are competing for predominance.

They include the Maronite Christians, the Druze, Sunni Muslims and radical and "moderate" Shi'ites. And that's not to mention the various Palestinian groups.

Over 50 Lebanese militias as varied in ideological provenance as they are in size make the country unsafe.

The Syrians are well-armed too, with 40,000 men officially stationed in Lebanon as a police force but in reality an occupying power.

In southern Lebanon Israeli armed forces and their allies, the South Lebanese Army, control a "security zone."

Terrorist groups make no secret about which Middle Eastern state supplies them with arms or explosives.

This enormous arsenal of soldiers, militiamen, arms and equipment, including heavy artillery, is to be found in a country only half the size of Hesse; Bavaria, for instance, is seven times the size of Lebanon.

Any reduction in arms stockpiled and in use in the Lebanon would be a blessing, but how is it to be brought about? In other conflicts of comparable volatility the call for a halt to arms supplies has been a pious hope.

Who is to stop arms and explosives from finding their way, by mysterious channels and indirect routes, into a country that no longer has a functioning central authority? And how are they to go about it?

The leading religious and political groups govern and administer their country, have their own seaports and airports and excellent links to their foreign backers, who are anything but miserly in their support, especially where arms are concerned.

Who, for instance, is to stop the shipment of supplies across the Bekaa plateau in eastern Lebanon, where Islamic revolution is being put through its paces, under Syrian and Iranian influence?

There is little to suggest that an international force might be able to keep the arms trade or arms smuggling in check. Until, the blue-helmeted UN peace-keeping force, has been stationed in Lebanon for years to very little avail.

The second point of the French plan, the call for a withdrawal of all foreign troops, is equally ambivalent.

It is something all Lebanese who aren't fanatical in the pursuit of what they see as their interests (and thus need foreign support) in other words the overwhelming majority, would welcome wholeheartedly.

A sensible negotiated settlement is only conceivable in such a small country once it is rid of the well-nigh lethal pressure exerted by Israeli or Syrian occupiers.

The Lebanese exaggerate at times in arguing that foreign intervention, and it alone, is to blame for their dire straits. It was their internal fighting that prompted foreign powers to intervene.

Agreement has still not been reached on a UN role in monitoring the Vietnamese troop withdrawal and in the organisation and surveillance of a ceasefire.

It was clear before the final session that yet another opportunity of agreeing on peace terms had been missed.

Israel lays claim to a security zone in the south to prevent Palestinian or Shi'ite terrorists from slipping over the border.

There is unlikely to be any immediate change in this state of affairs. Much the same can be said of the Syrians, who were originally called in to police the Lebanon and have long been an occupying power.

Only their keenest supporters, Walid Jumblatt's Druzes, the militant Shi'ites and Franjeh's Maronites, take a different view.

Syria has never really accepted an independent Lebanon, and if it cannot annex it, it would certainly like to be the arbiter of what goes on there. This is unlikely to change as long as President Assad rules in Damascus.

Bonn is taking good care not to shake the other Germany's foundations as a separate state.

As for the third point, domestic realignment, the outlook is grim, although many parties to the civil war have from time to time proposed a realignment of the obsolete system by which religious groups shared power.

They have, for instance, included the Maronites, who want to retain as much of their former influence as possible.

The moderate Shi'ites want a larger share of power, while many Lebanese — members of all religious and political parties — would like to see the power-sharing system scrapped and replaced by a secular arrangement.

The advocates of revolutionary Islamic ideas are the most serious handicap; they want to transform the Lebanon into an Iranian-style state.

But the Christians are not going to put up with that. Nor are many Muslims.

Yet as long as the Islamic Republic of Iran exists and supports the "propaganda by deed" of militants partly backed by Syrian allies, there are unlikely to be comprehensive reforms on a secular basis in the Lebanon.

This is social dynamite that must be defused promptly and spiritedly.

**Wolfgang Günter Lerch**  
(Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung  
für Deutschland, 30 August 1989)

## Cambodia: the arena moves back to the killing fields

**Handelsblatt**  
WIRTSCHAFTS- UND FINANZBLATT

tween the hostile parties in Cambodia will now be decided not at the green (conference) table but in the green of the Indo-Chinese jungle.

Cambodia is irresistibly slipping into a civil war that seems sure to break out once Vietnamese occupying forces are withdrawn in early September.

The great powers, whose showings the Paris conference was as abysmal that of the Cambodians themselves, or largely to blame. They have failed to learn their lesson from Afghanistan and wasted valuable time.

Instead of taking an active part in drafting the "global model" they themselves advocate, the Americans, the Russians and the Chinese have left Cambodian politicians largely to their own devices.

The Cambodians can now fail to reach agreement on the details. Blaming everyone else for the failure is eloquent testimony to diplomatic helplessness.

The pro-Vietnamese Phnom Penh government may have taken an inflexible line, but it was not the only reason why a compromise formula was not agreed despite initial readiness to unite at a consensus.

The Khmer Rouge he would like to see share power have not yet abandoned their Stone Age communism by any stretch of the imagination.

They also have the most hard-hitting guerrilla forces in the resistance movement. So it would be merely a matter of time before terror was resumed.

In the present stalemate Premier Hun Sen senses an opportunity of continuing to govern even without international recognition.

The theatrical remarks were based on his conviction that, of all CDU politicians, Geissler is the most likely to antagonise traditional conservative voters (because of his centrist tendencies).

Kohl was chastised for plunging the party into a crisis of identity, a clear reference to the autocratic way the party chairman deals with the party's leading bodies. Leading CDU members have been put in a difficult position.

It now looks as if Schönhuber has lost the rival he sarcastically described as an excellent election assistant.

The national spokesman of the Republicans, Neumann, used the same term in the publication of a kind of obituary for the "politically dead man."

The Republicans hope that Geissler's dismissal will not lead to a substantial change of course by the conservative union.

The organisation set up in 1983 recruits most of its support from the disaffected supporters of other parties.

This created an clear identity, for which other could offer greater support or critical dissociation.

The party will now start worrying whether it is labouring under a misapprehension, the mistaken belief that the power structure in the CDU is solely determined by the aspect of power and its retention rather than by political content.

This is not even defamatory. After all, majorities have to be won by those who are about to desert to the Republicans.

Such majorities, however, should not be defined on the basis of the power question alone.

It is here we discover the real reason for the shock in the CDU and the seed of a possible defeat for Helmut Kohl.

Kohl told the party executive that he is nothing without the party. The CDU, however, also remains a "Christian

triumph. Furthermore, social justice and social progress are not merely conceptual shells, but are highly significant.

They must, however, be fused with a social policy which can apply at least during the 1990s.

Even party left-wingers warn against chasing the "supposed ideal of the classical workers' party."

These critics are trying to open the party to the technical intelligentsia and the labour force in the services sector.

Are the future cornerstones of the SPD electronics plus an environmentally oriented market economy?

The SPD would run into some awkward problems if it ignores the trade unions.

The CDU and CSU are confronted by similar difficulties.

The modernisation of society they demand and the permanent character of its fundamental convictions are automatically turning into an insoluble contradiction.

The pace of technological progress is creating a new social reality, and this clashes with traditional role concepts, stereotypes and a guiding family model

**Continued on page 14**

## ■ HOME AFFAIRS

### Kohl opponents fail to mount challenge

Chancellor Helmut Kohl has emerged as victor following his dismissal of the CDU business manager, Heiner Geissler.

No-one has had the pluck to mount a revolt by running as a rival candidate for the party chairmanship (held by Kohl) at the party congress this month.

A rival candidate to Kohl would have given him the opportunity to blame election defeats on the internal division of the conservative union. This excuse no longer exists.

Kohl, a tremendously power-conscious politician, has again demonstrated how cold-bloodedly calculating he can be.

This ensures his survival as Chancellor and as party leader. But at what price? His most harsh critics now find themselves out on a limb.

Baden-Württemberg Premier Lothar Späth, the man believed most capable of unseating Kohl, has beat a retreat halfway, probably because of a lack of flank support.

Lower Saxony Premier Ernst Albrecht is finding it difficult enough to retain his government majority.

This distracts attention away from Lothar Späth and towards Walter Wallmann.

**Walter Bajohr**  
(Rheinischer Merkur/Christ und Welt,  
Bonn, 1 September 1989)

Geissler himself would probably have managed to bring his troops into position. The question is: would they have launched an attack?

A great deal is conjecture, including the question whether Helmut Kohl knew all this would happen because of his conviction that there is no alternative.

The theatrical remarks were based on his conviction that, of all CDU politicians, Geissler is the most likely to antagonise traditional conservative voters (because of his centrist tendencies).

He has gained in standing while in power and made a name for himself as an advocate of a non-aligned Cambodia. What remains to be seen is whether he can survive politically without Vietnam's military backing.

Hun Sen's power play runs risks no less serious than Sihanouk's strategy. Both are wide open to accusations of being to blame, by virtue of their inability to compromise at the conference table, for irreversibly driving Cambodia ever deeper into a permanent state of crisis.

Unredeeming though it may sound, the Paris conference benefited no-one but the Khmer Rouge. Their destructive tactics prevailed.

Christoph Rabe  
(Handelsblatt, Düsseldorf, 31 August 1989)

In Geissler's case it was a lot easier. His views were more tangible and, more important still, backed by most CDU members.

This created an clear identity, for which other could offer greater support or critical dissociation.

The party will now start worrying whether it is labouring under a misapprehension, the mistaken belief that the power structure in the CDU is solely determined by the aspect of power and its retention rather than by political content.

This is not even defamatory. After all, majorities have to be won by those who are about to desert to the Republicans.

Such majorities, however, should not be defined on the basis of the power question alone.

It is here we discover the real reason for the shock in the CDU and the seed of a possible defeat for Helmut Kohl.

Kohl told the party executive that he is nothing without the party. The CDU, however, also remains a "Christian

triumph. Furthermore, social justice and social progress are not merely conceptual shells, but are highly significant.

They must, however, be fused with a social policy which can apply at least during the 1990s.

Even party left-wingers warn against chasing the "supposed ideal of the classical workers' party."

These critics are trying to open the party to the technical intelligentsia and the labour force in the services sector.

Are the future cornerstones of the SPD electronics plus an environmentally oriented market economy?

In the end the person pulled out of the hat was not a well-known personality who could have obtained greater sympathy for the Republicans, but his

## Edges of the old ideologies begin to turn fuzzy

Ideology has long since ceased to be a vote-winning asset for political parties.

Most ideologies are either already in their last throes or are in such need of repair that they can at most satisfy nostalgic desires.

This does not mean that Kohl's days in the CDU are already numbered. Nothing is more successful than success. This is Kohl's most important asset. Unfortunately, it looks as if it might be his only one. He must win the general election next year with a result which allows him to stay in government with the present coalition.

Kohl alone will be held responsible for anything less than this. It is this aspect which may have persuaded the party rebels to keep a low profile.

A rival candidate to Kohl would have given him the opportunity to blame election defeats on the internal division of the conservative union. This excuse no longer exists.

Kohl, however, is not the type to pass the buck to scapegoats.

Despite all the turbulence at grass roots level, many CDU members have noticed signs of uprising which then recede. Do these potential rebels represent a reliable alternative at the helm of the party?

The well-being of the party need not necessarily be the central aspect of any struggle for power.

In the end those politicians will emerge unscathed who have helped the party pull through the crisis in critical (not servile) loyalty.

This distract attention away from Lothar Späth and towards Walter Wallmann.

**Walter Bajohr**  
(Rheinischer Merkur/Christ und Welt,  
Bonn, 1 September 1989)

trism. Furthermore, social justice and social progress are not merely conceptual shells, but are highly significant.

They must, however, be fused with a social policy which can apply at least during the 1990s.

Even party left-wingers warn against chasing the "supposed ideal of the classical workers' party."

These critics are trying to open the party to the technical intelligentsia and the labour force in the services sector.

Are the future cornerstones of the SPD electronics plus an environmentally oriented market economy?

The SPD would run into some awkward problems if it ignores the trade unions.

The CDU and CSU are confronted by similar difficulties.

The modernisation of society they demand and the permanent character of its fundamental convictions are automatically turning into an insoluble contradiction.

## ■ 50 YEARS SINCE WWII BEGAN

# Barbary and insanity on an unparalleled scale

DIE ZEIT

**T**hey died for the Fatherland is a lie cast in bronze and carved in stone on war memorials all over Germany.

The living have long known that those who died — between Kharkov and Cherbourg, between Trondheim and Tobruk, deluded or swept along or taken unfair advantage of — didn't die for the Fatherland.

They died for the criminal insanity of a man who for twenty years had wanted nothing more than war, a war of his own.

Fifty years ago, on 1 September 1939, he achieved his ambition. Adolf Hitler started the Second World War.

It wasn't a "normal" war over a patch of land, limited dynastic interests, insulted princely vanity or a desperate uprising by oppressed peoples.

It wasn't a war to end the grievous and unfair provisions of the Treaty of Versailles either. Hitler had always used the policy of revising the terms negotiated at Versailles as a cover for his own aims, which went much further.

It can't even be accurately pigeonholed as a war of conquest. Hitler's war was not aimed merely at establishing German hegemony in Europe.

It was a war of race and extermination.

ion of everyone who, by the terms of his mad Aryan master-race philosophy, was inferior.

Hitler's war lasted five years and eight months. It was the first total war in history. As the years passed it grew steadily less easy to distinguish between the war front and the home front, between soldiers and civilians.

It was the first world war that really deserved the name, with hostilities spanning the entire world. Hitler attacked Poland, the Western powers, Holland and Belgium, Denmark and Norway, the Balkans and, finally, the Soviet Union.

War in the Pacific, waged by Japan and China since 1931, merged with the war in Europe to a single maelstrom when the Japanese bombed Pearl Harbour in December 1941 and the German Reich then declared war on America too.

The outcome was appalling: 55 million war dead all over the world, including seven million Germans. Cities, countries and entire economies destroyed and laid waste.

Frontiers realigned, people uprooted, expelled, deported, refugees by the millions. Millions of prisoners-of-war in PoW camps, their health often ruined if they were lucky enough to survive.

Last and most appalling in its barbarity, six million Jews bestially murdered by Germans.

Schiller, the late 18th-century Ger-



War. September 1 1939. German troops move barrier at the Polish frontier.

(Photo: Ullstein)

man classic, has a character in one of his plays ask:

"Are Germans, now emerging ingloriously from a tearful war, with the victors deciding their fate, entitled to feel emotions?"

"Are they entitled to feel proud and pleased at being Germans? Are they entitled to hold their heads high and self-assuredly take their place among the ranks of nations?"

These are questions that must have died on the lips of his descendants a century and a half later.

In 1797 Schiller was convinced they were entitled to do so. In 1945 we weren't, and we couldn't after all the dreadful things for which we were to blame.

Whatever they do the Germans must take care, at a time when Eastern Europe is striving to regain its domestic and external freedom, not to distract attention from this once-in-a-lifetime process of emancipation or to impede it by raising the question of German national unity at an inappropriate moment.

The future will not, whatever happens, be a repetition of the past. It can be sure to come up with entirely new models for Europe and Germany.

For years it looked as though both Germany and Europe were at the end of their tether, weakened and bled to death as they were after the war against Hitler, rid of their world status once and for all.

*finis Europae.*

Frontiers realigned, people uprooted, expelled, deported, refugees by the millions. Millions of prisoners-of-war in PoW camps, their health often ruined if they were lucky enough to survive.

Last and most appalling in its barbarity, six million Jews bestially murdered by Germans.

Schiller, the late 18th-century Ger-

## Politics at first hand

Detailed and objective information is what you need if you are to hold your own on politics and world affairs: facts on which to base your own political viewpoint. *Aussenpolitik*, the quarterly foreign affairs review, gives you facts at first hand for an annual DM50 plus p&p. Write today for a sample copy of the English edition, at no obligation, to the publishers, INTERPRESS GmbH, Hartwicusstr. 3-4, D-2000 Hamburg 76, Federal Republic of Germany. Tel. (040) 229 06 09.

—

**AUSSEN  
POLITIK**

German  
Foreign Affairs  
Review

Editorial Advisory Board:  
Heinrich Bechtoldt  
Editor-in-Chief  
Hans Apel  
Herbert von Borch  
Klaus Ritter  
Walter Scheel  
Helmut Schmidt  
Horst Teitschke  
Richard von Weizsäcker  
Gerhard Weißig

Coupon for a sample copy

Name	_____
Address	_____
Country	_____
Profession	_____

A quarter of the surface area of the German Reich was awarded to others, the remainder shared between — and put in charge of — the Four Powers.

The borderline between the hostile systems ran right through Germany, arguing the outcome of Hitler having thrown the door to Central Europe open to the Soviet Union in 1939 and drawn the United States into the Old World's war in 1941.

Two German states took shape, avoiding each other like the plague, building the Wall and barbed wire emplacements along the demarcation line. When the Cold War began they were both promoted to the status of "guest visitors" and regained a limited degree of sovereignty in what Sebastian Haffner called a "state of dependent alliance".

The Cold War would certainly have been most unlikely if Hitler had not invaded Russia.

In this connection Hitler, with his crazy political notions, achieved the exact opposite of what he set out to accomplish.

The same applies to his anti-Semitism, so exaggerated that he attempted to exterminate the Jews physically.

Had it not been for Hitler there would have been no Auschwitz but, as Nahum Goldmann used to argue, without Hitler there would probably have been no Jewish state of Israel either.

The same goes for Hitler's megalomanic extension of the war to the United States, which answered his declaration of war with the largest-ever campaigns in which superior equipment

(Continued on page 7)

## ■ 50 YEARS SINCE WWII BEGAN

# Access to secret Soviet archives needed, historians' meeting told

RHEINISCHE MERKUR

10 September 1989

The hundred or so international historians Bundestag Speaker Rita Süssmuth welcomed in the Berlin Reichstag building represented an academic *crème de la crème*.

The historians from Western and Eastern European countries, the USA, Israel and Japan came to Berlin to discuss "The Unleashing of the Second World War and the International System."

The organisers, Berlin's Historische Kommission and the Munich-based Institut für Zeitgeschichte, can congratulate themselves on opening new horizons in a field which is riddled with clichés.

Hofer first used the term "unleashing" (*Eufeseling*) to describe the outbreak of the second world war in a book published 35 years ago.

Eberhard Jäckel, the leading German Hitler researcher, took up Hofer's line of argument.

As opposed to all the other leading figures at that time Jäckel is convinced that Hitler was unreservedly in favour of war.

The Nazi dictator was not the "steamed-up" locomotive of war which was first given the "green light" by the pact with the Communist dictator Stalin.

On 23 May, 1939, Hitler told his generals what he intended doing if he was unable to isolate the German-Polish conflict and if a conflict with the European western powers became inevitable:

"I would attack Britain with a series of crushing blows."

Referring to the mood of the Germans themselves in the summer of 1939 Marlis G. Steinert (Geneva) said:

"As opposed to Hitler, who presented war as an experience which is necessary and desirable for every generation, a large part of the German population feared war and hoped to achieve their dreams of being a major power by peaceful means."

The most strikingly differentiated comments during the conference related to Neville Chamberlain's "appeasement" and Daladier's course in France.

Rarely has there been such a detailed description of the Third Republic as the one presented by Elisabeth du Réau.

The British considerations, wedged between a no longer possible maintenance of peace, alliance obligations and consideration of the Commonwealth, was interpreted by Anthony Adamthwaite, an expert on Anglo-French cooperation and the controversies of the late Thirties.

Opponents of the Nazi regime, however, also believed that a military conflict was the only means of eliminating totalitarian rule.

Jäckel claimed that Hitler had unleashed the war with just a few confi-

dants and that its character as a "racial war of extermination" does not allow any comparison with the first world war.

This view was supported by the American historians Norman Rich and Gerhard Weinberg.

The Führer was most annoyed about the peaceful outcome of the Sudeten crisis in autumn 1938, since he would have already liked to have marched into Prague then.

As the discussion dealt with the period between 1914 and 1945 interest was also shown in the fluctuating interpretations of concepts such as "revisionism", "pacifism", "collective security", "appeasement" and "grand alliance".

The Japanese historian Masaki Miyake expressed the view that Japan, a co-victor of the first world war which was given a "raw deal", was more opposed — as a "revisionist" power — to the "Washington system" rather than to the "Versailles system" which determined developments in Europe.

Miyake took the "Washington system" to mean the agreement of naval power according to the desires of the USA and the forced acceptance of the USA's policy towards China.

The Italian Ennio di Nolfo illustrated the Italian situation, yet another downgraded co-victor, in the alternative between conforming to France and the revisionist "new departures" under Mussolini, whom he basically regards as one of Hitler's larger satellites.

The most strikingly differentiated comments during the conference related to Neville Chamberlain's "appeasement" and Daladier's course in France.

Rarely has there been such a detailed description of the Third Republic as the one presented by Elisabeth du Réau.

The British considerations, wedged between a no longer possible maintenance of peace, alliance obligations and consideration of the Commonwealth, was interpreted by Anthony Adamthwaite, an expert on Anglo-French cooperation and the controversies of the late Thirties.

Opponents of the Nazi regime, however, also believed that a military conflict was the only means of eliminating totalitarian rule.

Jäckel claimed that Hitler had un-

leashed the war with just a few confi-

dants and that its character as a "racial

war of extermination" does not allow

any comparison with the first world war.

This view was supported by the Ameri-

cans Norman Rich and Gerhard Wein-

berg.

Professor Dachichev, for example,

announced:

"The 18th Party Congress, which was

held in March 1939, initiated a renunci-

ation of the policy of collective security,

moving away from the search for an al-

liance with France, Britain and the other

European states to contain Hitler's aggres-

sion."

This stance was reflected in Stalin's speech during the party congress.

Instead of seeking cooperation with France and Britain Stalin made it clear in no uncertain terms that he wanted to come to an arrangement with Hitler.

"This was how Hitler was given the possibility to unleash the war under such favourable circumstances," said Dachichev.

## Inadequate

In the opinion of the Polish historian Wojciechowski the Ribbentrop-Molotov pact was a factor which accelerated the "dynamics" of Hitler's empire.

He described the Anglo-Polish alliance, on the other hand, as an inadequate attempt to stop this development.

Understandably, the Czech historian Václav Vaclav felt that the war already began in autumn 1938.

Karl-Dietrich Bracher (Bonn) tried to sum up the findings of the conference.

What he said is not popular despite the evidence: the once determinant role of Europe has been relativised since the first world war.

At the end of the second world war the reduction in Europe's significance ends in division and in dependence on two superpowers.

However, for the first time in European history common views began to develop on the value of free democracies and the mutuality of European interests.

The experience with dictatorships and war paved the way for a democratic European policy which differed entirely from the conceivable possibilities following the first world war.

Gerd Ressing

(Rheinischer Merkur/Christ und Welt, Bonn, 25 August 1989)

## EVAC PRESENTS THE BEST SPOTS BY THE TOP EUROPEAN AGENCIES

EVAC is the first video catalogue of television advertising and features the best advertising spots made by leading European advertising agencies first screened in 1988.

A 90-minute show, with credits to the creative director, art director, copywriter, film director, composer, production company and, of course, to the agency and client, plus the product or service advertised, EVAC is an extremely useful reference catalogue and source work of innovative expression. It combines the work of the best creative talents in the advertising field in the European Community.

EVAC is available in both U-matic 3/4" and VHS 1/2" (Pal, Secam, NTSC) and can be ordered directly at the prices shown from: Interpress GmbH, Hartwicusstr. 3-4, 2000 Hamburg 76, West Germany

EVAC U-matic 3/4" • Pal - Secam - NTSC ..... DM350  
EVAC VHS 1/2" • Pal - Secam - NTSC ..... DM220

Payment with order by International money order or cheque.

Signature.....

EVAC

European Video Ad Catalogue

COMPANY.....

ADDRESS.....

CITY Post Code (ZIP).....

COUNTRY.....

This is an order for ..... copies of EVAC. In:

U-matic  VHS  Pal

Secam  NTSC

A money order/cheque for DM ..... is enclosed

## ■ THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITY

# Growing ranks of Brussels lobbyists make sure the pressure stays on

Luxembourg and Strasbourg are not overjoyed that Brussels is attracting the German *Länder*, industrial lobbyists and worker organisations like moths to candlelight.

Not only people willing to build and people wanting to rent accommodation in Brussels have had to realise in the past few years that their community of interests in the self-proclaimed capital of Europe has been getting ever greater.

The proximity to the European Community Commission, the EC Executive, which also has the right to initiate legislation, is attractive.

The decision-making organisation, the Council of Ministers, holds its meetings during eight months of the year in the Charlemagne Building.

Only during April, June and October do the delegations from the 12, the Commission representatives and the host of journalists accredited to the EC, move to Luxembourg.

The permanent representatives of the member-states and ambassadors from all over the world are also located in Brussels as is Nato in Evere, a Brussels suburb.

The European Parliament would like to move from Strasbourg to Brussels for its sessions, where usually the meetings of its committees take place.

It is not surprising then that property prices in Brussels are increasing and have almost doubled since 1986.

Apart from the official EC organisations there are a few thousand of lobbyists who, commissioned by companies, parties or associations, seek admission, which is all too often gladly granted them.

Demonstrations in front of the gates to the Charlemagne and Berlaymont Buildings (the home of the Commission) are getting rarer all the time. The presence of lobbyists in the buildings is much more effective.

Often decisions are influenced from the start within the circle of the permanent representatives, who prepare the Council meetings for decision-making.

About 4,000 pressure groups are listed in the Brussels telephone book. There is the umbrella organisation for the farmers associations, COPA, which has been represented in Brussels from the beginning in 1958.

Other well-known organisations are UNICE, the top organisations for European employers and the European Trades Union Confederation.

Naturally the steel industry (Eurofer), the car industry (CCMC and CLCA), textiles and clothing (Comitexil and AEBH) and chemicals (CEFIC) have been represented in Brussels for a long time.

Many of the lobbyists have better access to the 13,000 Eurocrats than the more than 400 journalists, often envied, accredited to the EC Commission.

Many of these journalists prefer to get their information about EC intentions from these lobbyists.

It is not easy to say whether the influence of the pressure groups is greater on EC draft legislation than for instance in the more shady circles in Bonn.

Access is not made difficult for them and many a piece of EC legislation bears the hallmarks of certain interested sectors before it is published officially, in the EC Gazette.

The pressure groups are not the only



ones to concern themselves with their very own interests. Europe's regions have equally discovered some time ago that they can get access to Community development funds if they have someone representing their interests on the spot.

All eleven West German *Länder* are present in Brussels. Hamburg started this off in 1985 with the opening of an office in Brussels.

The Eurocrats get a particularly tough grilling from the Bavarians. The Bavarian office is manned by seven, making sure that the state is taken notice of in the EC.

Government representatives from other member-states complain that not only the Bonn government has a place at the ministerial table, but also the representatives of the *Länder*, who had a massive influence in forming the controversial European television guide-lines.

These *Länder* feared a sell-out of their cultural sovereignty, enshrined in Basic Law (Constitution), through the Brussels' back-door.

It may be that the individual trades unions are oriented politically in various ways; for this reason the European Trades Union Confederation is rather restrained in its activities.

Despite, or perhaps because of, its 20 member organisations the Confederation is blamed for being awkward.

This was shown, for example, by the long time it took the Confederation to bring up for public discussion the social dimensions of the single European market, which were sketched out in the EC's White Book as early as 1985. Almost too late!

In June this year the Confederation

Deutsche Allgemeine Sonntagszeitung, Hamburg, 25 August 1989

## New bench to ease load on court of justice

against the spirit or the letter of the treaties, the number of complaints pile up, the narrower the network of agreements and European laws becomes.

Last year 373 legal cases or complaints were lodged, considerably more than the 238 cases the 13 judges in the court conclude in 1988.

Over the past 15 years the duration of a case has extended from nine months to two years.

In decisions in which national courts call for the European Court of Justice to rule on a principle of European law, the proceedings last usually 18 months, a period when the national court's proceedings must be kept in abeyance. (These cases usually involve disputes about classification in customs tariffs.)

Despite its name, Court of First Instance, the court is not a general court of first instance, but basically responsible for established specialist areas.

Nevertheless appeals against decisions at the European Court of Justice are possible, generally however only if the decision of the lawsuit of the complainant touches on his legal position directly.

For this reason contradictions in taking or hearing evidence or other procedural decisions will be excluded so that the Luxembourg judges can process the host of cases which they have on hand to deal with.

Wolfgang Stock

(Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung für Deutschland, 31 August 1989)

could have wrung from the EC summit in Madrid, the concession that rights should be given to the social partners of the single European market equal the technical and economic aspects.

Now the Confederation, the UNI and the CEEP (public companies) are trying to hammer out a joint line.

They were fundamentally in agreement that the single European market should not be purchased with a dismantling of social benefits for workers.

Workers' organisations have taken the Social Charter with its obligation of minimum rights for workers, supported by Commission president Jacques Delors and contested heatedly by British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher.

The single European market should bring advantages to ordinary people and not just more influence for capital.

That is why the Office for European Consumer Associations has been set up in the Rue Royale in Brussels. The office sees itself as an antithesis to the industrial, agricultural and trade associations.

The representatives of consumers have skilfully drawn the media into their work. Since the Consumers' Council has joined in the range of the Council of Ministers meetings the Office of the European Consumers' Association has clung to the Council like a limpet.

The office arranges press conferences and provides press releases to the hungry for information in addition to the very dry consumer guidelines.

The consumer lobby can be certain of a sympathetic hearing by the media and the general public in Europe as to other. We are all consumers.

Consumer protection, whether it is for safe children's toys or producer liability, must have priority.

But citizens' pressure groups have a tough time in Brussels, crowded with lobbyists.

Gerd Werle

Deutsche Allgemeine Sonntagszeitung, Hamburg, 25 August 1989

## ■ BUSINESS

# Siemens deal with IBM creates a huge telephone marketing force



Siemens have paid only half the price IBM paid. "Well under DM1bn," says Siemens director Hermann Franz, letting as little of the cut out of the bag as possible.

The remainder is only part of the losses IBM has made in the telephone business. It devised a special version of the Röhm system in a bid to gain a foothold in European markets, for instance.

Unlike cars, which can be driven on virtually any road surface, telephone equipment has to be adapted to suit the specifications of the country to which it is to be exported. Telecom approval is expensive and protracted.

But IBM went to the trouble and expense of complying with Bundespost telecom requirements in the Federal Republic.

Bundespost approval was not granted, however, until IBM's head of office had decided — better late than never — to quit.

Chief executive officer John F. Akers felt the price IBM was having to pay to retain a foothold in this tough market was simply too high.

So he decided to cooperate with Siemens rather than to compete with the German firm. He and Siemens' Karl-Heinz Kasko reached agreement in principle in December 1988.

IBM then announced that it was not going to go ahead with its telephone plans in Germany. What is more, IBM was to pull out of Europe entirely, leaving the telephone market to Siemens et al.

IBM plans to play a leading role in marketing Siemens equipment. If IBM succeeds in selling its European customers Siemens telephones (under its own name), Siemens might in effect end up as No. 1 in the European market, outstripping Alcatel of France.

That presupposes Siemens and IBM have opted for the right strategy. They

may not have done so, especially in the crucial American market.

In the United States the two electronics giants have set up a joint sales subsidiary, Rohm Co., that will start by selling both brands side by side.

It remains to be seen whether this (in-house) competition will be good for business. That will largely depend on whether customers welcome the choice or feel it is too much trouble — and take their trade elsewhere.

Ellen Hancock, in charge of communications systems at IBM and the Big Blue executive with whom Siemens negotiated, sounds a note of optimism.

"The terms negotiated are just what our customers want: a worldwide telecommunications strategy," she says.

All is sweetness and light. As yet, Siemens' Peter Pribilli agrees with her. He sees cooperation on the terms agreed as being "unparalleled in respect of both technical and manpower resources."

That remains to be seen. Adding market share is not enough; they must also be held onto.

Rohm has so far been able to hold on to many customers only by offering substantial discounts. IBM and Siemens are only likely to stay on good terms if they succeed soon in making their US operations profitable.

Siemens' financial director Karl-Hermann Baumann has thought up a special arrangement to encourage IBM to sell telephones and equipment hard.

The full price Siemens will pay for IBM's telephone division is to be pegged to profits — and will only be paid in full if Rohm's performance is on a par with "an adequate return on the capital invested."

The transatlantic link settles a dispute of old between Siemens and Nixdorf, the Munich company's German computer competitor.

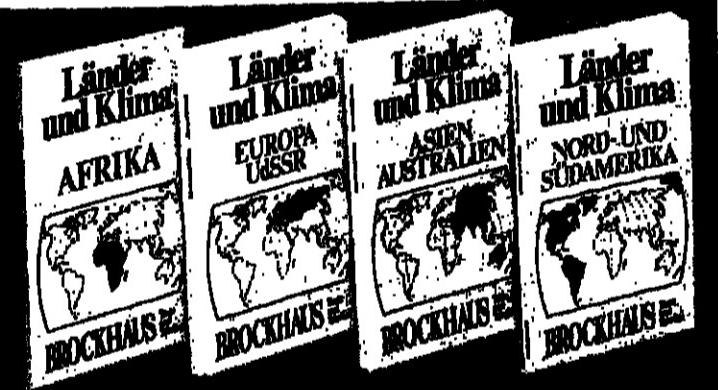
Years ago, when Nixdorf made a bid to compete with Siemens in telephones too, Siemens executives were riled by a Nixdorf advertising slogan.

Computer experts, Nixdorf's slogan ran, knew more about telephones than telephone experts knew about computers. IBM would no longer agree.

*Gunhild Lüge*

(Die Zeit, Hamburg, 25 August 1989)

## Meteorological stations all over the world



supplied the data arranged in see-at-a-glance tables in these new reference works. They include details of air and water temperature, precipitation, humidity, sunshine, physical stress of climate, wind conditions and frequency of thunderstorms.

These figures compiled over the years are invaluable both for planning journeys to distant countries and for scientific research.

Basic facts and figures for every country in the world form a preface to the tables. The emphasis is on the country's natural statistics, on climate, population, trade and transport.

The guides are handy in size and flexibly bound, indispensable for daily use in commerce, industry and the travel trade.

Four volumes are available:

North and South America, 172 pp., DM 24.80;  
Asia/Australia, 240 pp., DM 24.80;  
Africa, 130 pp., DM 24.80;  
Europe/USSR, 240 pp., DM 24.80

Look it up in Brockhaus  
F. A. Brockhaus, Postfach 1709; D-6200 Wiesbaden 1

The German people have not perished. They have ended their murderous days, later perhaps than other Europeans, but not less definitively.

Now, 50 years after Hitler plunged the world into war, they can afford to lift their heads in self-assurance and join the ranks of nations. And they can afford to do so the more proudly for clearly accepting their past and decisively championing the cause of common sense, moderation and humanity.

The Second World War is long past. The Cold War, its late progeny, is drawing to a close which marks the fresh start the Old World missed out on in 1945.

The Germans plunged Europe into a major war by invading Poland 50 years ago. They now have an opportunity — in Poland, as coincidence would have it, — of helping to lay the foundations of a new European order based on external independence, internal freedom and common interests that transcend systems.

Today's free Germans would do well to be no less determined and imaginative in drawing peaceful shape to the future than Hitler was in his destructive infamy.

That would be less a means of coming to terms with the past than an investment in the future — over and above the war graves and war memorials.

*Theo Sommer*

(Die Zeit, Hamburg, 1 September 1989)



## ■ THE THEATRE/ARTS

# Hara-kiri after writing novel; plus lots and lots of other stories

More than 20 world premieres and many more German premieres are planned for the coming season in opera houses and theatres all over Germany.

The State Theatre in Berlin is giving the world premiere of the play, *Elisabeth II*, written by Thomas Bernhard who died in February.

In his last season in Berlin general manager Heribert Sasse will produce in the Schlosspark Theater the German premiere of a play set in Geneva written by Lee Blessing, *Ein Waldspaziergang*. The play deals with a conversation between a Soviet and an American diplomat during a walk in the woods.

The Deutsche Oper will give the world premiere of Hans Werner Henze's opera *Das verratene Meer*, based on a novel by Japanese writer Yukio Mishima, who committed hara-kiri on 25 November 1970, the day after he completed his masterpiece *The sea of fertility* and following his failure to instigate an army coup.

Henze's opera, which will be produced by general manager Götz Friedrich, deals with the love between a mother and her son, who kills her lover out of jealousy.

In Munich the often-postponed world premiere of Julian Green's *Ein Morgen gibt es nicht* is in this season's programme of the Bayerisches Staatschauspiel. The play, to be produced by Volker Hesse, deals with the conflicts in a Sicilian family.

The Deutsches Schauspielhaus in Hamburg, under its new general manager, Michael Bogdanov, will present the German-language premiere of *M. Butterfly*, by David Henry Hwang.

Theatre is expensive. *Länder* and local communities will hand out two billion marks in subsidies to opera houses and theatres during the coming season, 1989/1990.

In doing this they not only contribute to cultural life, they maintain many thousands of jobs. State-subsidised theatres would not be able to function without carpenters, fitters, painters, without lighting technicians, stagehands and administrative staff, singers, actors, dancers, members of the chorus and orchestra.

A market is also supported by taxpayers' funds which are handed out to theatres because they are used to buy materials, paint, paper, metal, wood and a host of other materials.

Then people attending these cultural events, at least those going to concerts and museums, pay out money in a non-cultural sphere, by eating and drinking in theatre or opera house restaurants and bars. They even stay the night in a hotel to attend a particular performance, and leave their cars in multi-storey car parks.

The subsidies which are paid out serve to promote the economy then, and most of the money makes its way back into the city's coffers or the state's treasury.

Surveys carried out in Bremen and Switzerland, very much quoted, have shown that this is not a naive fallacy.

Smart politicians should use such information when they are called upon to defend theatre subsidies from doubts about them which are always surfacing.

It must be remembered that the arts do not satisfy the material, but they extend into that area which bureaucrats regard



This play deals with a spy trial in which a former French diplomat and a Chinese opera singer are entangled.

Hamburg's "Malersaal" will also produce a German-language first performance, the satire *Allein mit allen*, by the Russian playwright Alexander Gelman.

The Thalia Theater in Hamburg plans to produce the world premiere of the musical *The Black Rider* by Robert Wilson, a ghost story which has its origins in Weber's *Der Freischütz*.

In April next year the Kieler Schauspielhaus will put on the world premiere of *Blattgold* by Ulrich Zaum. This play, to be produced by Johannes Klaus, deals with the occultist Jan Erik Hannussen.

In the Kiel Opera House Peter Wernham will produce a first work by Friedhelm Döhl, *Medea*. The opera is modelled on Franz Grillparzer's dramatic trilogy *Das goldene Vlies*.

Peruvian Llosa describes the fate of a South American woman who owns a pub. Manuel Puig's psychological crime drama deals with the life of a rich woman patient and her nursing sister.

The Theater Dortmund will be showing *Ein anarchistischer Bankier*, based on a prose work by Fernando Pessoa.

The Mühlheimer Theater an der Ruhr

will put on a new play by the Croatian writer, Slobodan Snajder, entitled *Bauhaus*. This play will be produced by the Italian theatre director Roberto Ciulli.

The Bonner Theater will give the world premiere of *Adam*, a play by the

Osnabrück plans to put on in November the world premiere of the chamber opera *Die Verweigerung* by the East German composer Gerhard Rosenfeld. The libretto has been written by Gerhard Hartmann.

The opera is based on themes from a novella by the Russian writer Gogol and deals with human isolation.

Brian Clark's *Byzanz in Sicht* will be given its world premiere in the Osnabrück altheater in Mannheim for the coming season. This play deals with the mind of the dramatist August von Kotzebue in Mannheim in 1819.

The Theater der Stadt Heidelberg will give the world premiere of *Die letzte Wählerei* in December. Dieter Michel's play deals with a voter who is accidentally left off the voting list so that the election has to be held again.

The Freiburger Theater plans to put on in March next year the world premiere of *Die Nazisirene*. This is based on *Ein Stück für Zarath Leander* by Andreas Marber.

This was something much more substantial than the question which had been asked on the platform beforehand: "What kind of theatre does the Federal Republic need?" The unanimous reply could only be: another kind.

Wiesbaden literary manager Michael W. Schlicht complained: "The self-assurance of German theatre people is shaken by the idea that there are no longer any taboos."

Kurt Hübner, who discovered Zadek and is praised as the patron of the former Bremen experiments, saw no dividing lines any longer between "actors and the society they serve."

Book club members in the audience mumbled and the members on the platform for the discussion were bemused.

Hamm softly recited in the readings from the platform: "Our Father, do not forgive us, for we know what we are doing."

He continued: "The silent Beckett has more to say than the hefty Deutschstunde of Lenz."

**Continued from page 8**

actresses in Hamburg, and the Cultural Relation Fellowship, for exchange visits between young workers in the Federal Republic and the United States.

The foundation is also involved in the German-American Partnership Speech-Programme for lecture tours of prominent Germans in the USA.

But the Bergedorfer Gesprächskreis is the most well-known event with which the Körber Foundation's name is associated, established in 1961.

The centre of interest for this internationally renowned discussion group is to demonstrate "alternative ways for new initiatives for the development of free industrial societies," and "translate into action new forms of cooperation in order to defuse existing conflicts between differing social systems."

Much that has in the mean time happened politically between the East and the West, and which has brought about transformations in eastern and western society, has been anticipated in the confidential rounds of discussions in which the main thinkers of all systems from Moscow, Washington, Rome, Zürich or Bonn have met in Bergedorf.

In the literary discussion the next morning novelist Eva Demski delivered her short lecture on the attitudes of directors. She said: "My goodness, we are not doing too badly."

Uwe Wittstock, a reader for the S. Fischer publishing house, in his assess-

ment of the situation emphatically agreed with her. He is on record as having said that the Federal Republic was almost a paradise for writers but a difficult terrain for literature.

He said: "One can live well as a supposed writer, if that is good enough for you."

In the search for things positive he said: "A few of the relaxed attitudes in society have reached the impudence and anarchy of literature."

Dieter Wellershoff said he saw all his colleagues at present "thrashing about in a marsh without any solid ground beneath them."

This farce dealt with a fat, successful theatre director who invites the supposed authoress, who in fact is only a theatre prompt, to a restaurant to a plate of alphabet soup.

Festival presenter Jürgen Busche and poet Peter Hamm quarrelled hopelessly about such criteria. Hamm told of his enthusiasm for Gottfried Benn in his youth. He caught the "sound" of the contents of his work and sought the political element in literature only "in the development of a language different to the one prevailing."

Hansjörg Utzinger, drama director of the Theater in Nürnberg, plans to put on his own play, *Der 33-Tage-Rob*, based on Pope John Paul I.

Stephan Barbarino is putting on in the Staatstheater Stuttgart the world premiere of the opera *Die verwachsenen Froschhaut* by the jazz musician and composer Wolfgang Dauner.

Ballet fans in Stuttgart can look forward to the world premiere of John Neumeier's version of *Medea*. Neumeier, chef de ballet in Hamburg, has designed the sets and costumes himself.

*dpa*  
(Nordwest Zeitung, Oldenburg, 25 August 1989)

## Surveys reveal the advantages of heavy state subsidies

as a sector, impossible to measure, the area of the creative and of fantasy.

The theatre, particularly drama, casts a searching eye over our social condition. Matters concerning humanity and history are often dealt with, such as the cruel power games in Shakespeare, realistic family upheavals in Ibsen and Strindberg, fateful interconnections between the political and the private life as in Georg Büchner's *The Death of Don Quixote*, just to mention a few classical as well as current examples.

These performances are presented before audiences of hundreds, sometimes before more than a thousand, that is in front of an audience which otherwise only comes together on rare occasions, before a public around which is spun a web of non-subsidised theatres.

These performances are presented before audiences of hundreds, sometimes before more than a thousand, that is in front of an audience which otherwise only comes together on rare occasions, before a public around which is spun a web of non-subsidised theatres.

This promotes discussion, or at least a collective experience.

You do not have to be a theatre fan to know or sense that by comparison with the television just how much greater and frightening is the effect of Antigone's path to her death in the theatre.

This "live effect" makes demands on the audience in many more distinct ways, and the heated discussion about the theatre is based on this.

Thanks to these audiences from time to time a spark flares up in the sleeping intellectual life of this country, sleeping despite all the cultural bustle.

Rainer Hartmann

(Kölner Stadt-Anzeiger, Cologne, 26 August 1989)

mann, who today manages the Burgtheater Vienna. He had dared to request if he could put an appeal on the notice board in the Württembergischer Staatstheater, Stuttgart, for financial help to pay for dental treatment for the terrorist Gudrun Ensslin.

Scepticism, indifference and a lack of knowledge of the role the theatre plays, or could play, in our society, has the effect of being a permanent threat to the theatre.

Sometimes it is difficult to dispel the suspicion that the cities could be reserving further cut backs on the subsidies to theatres as a means of disciplining sub-theatres, to theordinate theatre managers, who try to contradict the rosy world painted by so many for its publicity value.

It was surprising recently that the CDU in Cologne recently propagated the idea of making available a million marks for the training of an alternative ensemble, an idea which came from the subsidy committee.

Such a plan acknowledges the growing significance of alternative theatre, separated from the major, classical, expensive theatres. Of course this pre-supposes that the CDU politicians are just enough to get by with.

In Bochum the contract of Claus Peymann's successor, Frank-Patrick Steckel, was extended only a year so quietly, after the local government elections, whether Steckel was worthy of serving the Bochum comrades as general manager of the Schauspielhaus.

One should not be led to false conclusions by the fact that all these cities named above are governed by the SPD. It should not be forgotten that 10 years ago the CDU got rid of Claus Pey-

mann, who in the mean time happened politically between the East and the West, and which has brought about transformations in eastern and western society, has been anticipated in the confidential rounds of discussions in which the main thinkers of all systems from Moscow, Washington, Rome, Zürich or Bonn have met in Bergedorf.

Kurt Körber said: "The Bergedorfer Gesprächskreis is a chamber orchestra which organises concerts at home and abroad of interesting opinions. It is rather an expedition, which ventures into unchar-

tered country, to explore difficulties and gain new insights and outlooks."

President Richard von Weizsäcker has himself regularly attended the Bergedorf discussions. He described them in this way: "They are not only a forum for capturing insights and inspiring ideas, but also a request to the revolutionaries to talk to the reformers, and for the believers to examine positions with the disbelievers."

"The Knights" hall of Bergedorf Castle is in the best sense a training camp for all who are prepared to overstep the limits of their discipline, their parties or other interests, to get to know the variety of experience and perspective of others in the confrontation."

There is at the present another project which will make Körber and his entrepreneurial philosophy immortal among vast sections of the population on its completion.

We were standing together on a building site between Hamburg's main station and the old "Speicherstadt," red-brick, late 19th century warehouses in the port. After many years of decay Kurt Körber has had the historic Deichtorhallen renovated for about DM26m and converted into a culture and exhibition centre.

Seventy years after his appearance with his mother at the Independent Socialist Party's meeting, on his 80th birthday, the effervescent elderly gentleman no less vain than many politicians or business colleagues, and a lot more effective in a social

would never programme a play to a particular target group."

He added: "It is impossible to calculate the themes dealing with social trends, at the best you can only sense them."

Dorst takes advantage of stylistic variety as his trade mark. He works alongside such contrasting playwrights as Peter Zadek and Peter Palitzsch, unusually close in the theatre world. But Zadek said: "We have always rubbed each other up the wrong way."

Dorst said: "You must always think of the theatre when writing." The Dorst rule applies to the monumental poetry of *Merlin* and to the comic melancholy of *Ich, Feuerbach*.

Here he admitted that as time went by he became more sceptical about conventional theatre in its entirety.

This year he has handed over to the Kammer spiele in München his latest play, *Karlos*, a free adaptation of the Schiller drama, *Don Carlos*.

He sees things differently for 1989.

He said: "After the catastrophic decline of German television the theatre

is an enclave of earnest thought. It has

freedom for fantasy and is a place for communication. In our rubbishy society it is irreplaceable."

There was discussion about the record printing runs of West German crime novels, now called "political crime novels," surrounding Stefan Murr. Editions of his titles go into the millions.

This was given a lot of attention, but attracted only small audiences at Erlangen.

This discussion was given more time than the poet Wolfgang Büchler, the East German authoress Brigitte Burmeister (she read from an unfinished novel she does not intend to complete.) or the vertical take-off writer from Austria, Norbert Gstrein, 28, who was unashamed enough to come to the reading in short trousers.

There was no trace of the frequently mentioned "satire" as the prevailing mood at the readings — only at the discussions which had put the expression in circulation.

**Dieter Stoll**

(Hannoversche Allgemeine, 30 August 1989)

Eva Demski, who had just appeared from speaking about reading, could have meant him when she spoke about the appearance of a "crisis in reading."

Uwe Wittstock obviously had a clear reply to the question: "What does literature have to celebrate?" The reply: "The largest production of books there has ever been."

He was able to grow up and fulfil the dream of his childhood to the horror of all his career advisers. He had said: "I want to be a literary manager in the Coburg theatre."

He knew exactly what he wanted to do. He said: "I wanted to complete every remaining fragment from Christian Dietrich Gräbe to Franz Grillparzer."

Writer Tankred Dorst gave interviews as well as readings; and he took part in discussions.

The Federal Republic of Germany was founded in 1949. Dorst, who is 64, has spent 30 of the intervening 40 years involved in the nation's theatre. His first play was produced when the Federal Republic celebrated its 10th anniversary — at a marionette theatre.

He has 50 titles to his credit, such as the "German plays," produced for Dorothy Merz, and free adaptations such as the Hans Fallada Revue, *Kleiner Mann, was nun?*

Dorst, who has dug deeply into the post-war history of this country, said: "There were no German writers when I began."

Book club members in the audience falsely, regarded as an exploiter of the spirit of the times.

Hamm softly recited in the readings from the platform: "Our Father, do not forgive us, for we know what we are doing."

He continued: "The silent Beckett has more to say than the hefty Deutschstunde of Lenz."

Dorst denies all this and said: "I

sense that many of them, will hand over the Deichtorhallen to the citizens

## ■ HEALTH

## Helping sick children recover by making their dreams come true



**Ilse Dorandt set up Wünsch Dir was I.e.V., (wish yourself something) a club that aims to help fulfil the wishes of sick children, especially cancer patients.**

She got the idea earlier this year after seeing how similar ideas worked in America. She saw for herself how many parents are so worried that they lose the capacity to be able to see what their ill children would really like.

Gregor in his wheelchair looks very athletic in his sports shirt, shorts and baseball cap shading a freckled face and hiding the telltale signs of cancer treatment.

For minutes he seems to have forgotten everything and everyone around him. He has eyes for neither the other children playing in the corner nor the drip-feed blood transfusion stands.

He doesn't even see his mother, who is watching him with a shy and helpless smile.

He is all eyes for the parcel on his lap. He carefully unwraps the gift paper. There it is: a bright red camera. He is thrilled.

The nurses smile as they see the expression on his face. His doctor, Blanka Hessling, asks him a question in Polish.

He answers bright-eyed. At long last he can take photos of everything here and later show them to his father and his brother back home.

Here is Cologne University Children's Hospital, Home is Grodziska, a village 250km from Warsaw.

Gregor, 12, has spent five months at the haematology and oncology ward where tumour cases are treated.

His mother visits him daily, but she can't afford to fulfil his every wish. So Wünsch Dir was (Wish Yourself Something) stepped in to help.

Gregor, who is suffering from leukaemia, misses friends of his own age. He would like to have his Polish friend Marek with him, or someone else with whom he can chat; he speaks little or no German.

Now he has a camera and his first wish has been granted, he is confident his second wish will be fulfilled too.

What he would next like is to find a Polish boy of his own age in Cologne to visit him and "go fishing" with him one of these days.

Gregor is firmly convinced this second wish will come true. So Ilse Dorandt from Bergisch Gladbach and Doris Mühseler from Cologne.

"The camera was an exception," say the two co-chairpersons of Wünsch Dir was. The club rule is never to fulfil material wishes.

But an exception was made in Gregor's case "because we haven't found him a friend yet."

The two visitors take their leave. Gregor waves with a smile. Ilse Dorandt looks at the clock: "Dear me, is it that late? We still have so much to do."

She has in mind Alexander, nine, who is so keen to meet a real live magician, Ahmet, who wants to meet the entire Turkish soccer squad, and Sandra, 16, who has to spend much of her time attached to an artificial kidney and would

so like to fly — just once — in a hot-air balloon.

"We've been given the go-ahead by the balloonists," Frau Dorandt says. "250th on the waiting list, mind you, but we'll soon get that fixed."

If you really want to get something done you will succeed, she says. It sounds a little light-headed and euphoric, but she has first-hand knowledge.

Four and a half years ago she was in a serious traffic accident from which she emerged with, as she puts it, "not a bone unbroken."

She spent three years in a succession of hospitals, first bedridden, then wheelchair-bound. No-one believed for a moment that Frau Dorandt, who has a seven-year-old daughter, would ever walk unaided again.

But she herself was firmly convinced she would, and her determination helped her to achieve the seemingly impossible.

"I know what hospital means," she says. "Only the healthy have yet to learn how to cope with illness."

She decided to launch Wünsch Dir was in January after reading articles about Dream and Make A Wish.

In the United States, she learnt, there have been organisations that have made sick children's dreams come true for 10 years.

"So I then knew what I had to do," she says. She founded the club in March, with the statutory seven founding members.

Wünsch Dir was now has a dozen committed members who visit hospitals in the Cologne-Bonn area and grant the wishes of children selected after consultation with ward doctors.

Yussuf, eight, is a leukaemia patient.

He was terribly homesick for his mother in Turkey.

The club raised funds, wrote letters, filed applications. "Her visa is now OK, her flight is booked and a hotel room has been booked near the hospital."

Yussuf's mother can now fly to Germany and spend three months with her sick son. It will all cost good money, of

Continued from page 8

a wide range of business and telecom purposes. In comparison with land-based systems its main advantage is that it can provide a country-wide service in next to no time.

With its 11 transponders the first Kopernikus satellite to go into operation will relay five TV programmes to ground transmitters and back up TV and data services between the Federal Republic and Berlin (West).

It will also make new digital telecom services possible; including digital radio, with 16 programmes in CD quality.

It is no exaggeration to say that digitisation is the greatest radio innovation in decades. It will be a milestone in radio history.

Digital satellite-relayed radio will enable "steam radio" to draw level with the success story of CD quality records, tapes and decks.

The demand for digital radio channels is already so brisk that advance consideration must be given to relaying a further 16 channels via Kopernikus.

This example alone should suffice to



Trying to make a hospital ward less intolerable... club co-chairperson Doris Mühseler is at left. (Photo: Kott)

course, and Wünsch Dir was welcomes donations. Another wish is still in the pipeline. Bert, a "great little guy," confided in Frau Dorandt that his dearest wish was to go out on the town with actor Manfred Krug. Frau Dorandt telephoned one TV company after another for an address at which to contact the star of "Liebling Kreuzberg," a series in which Krug plays an off-beat Berlin lawyer. Two days after receiving her letter Krug wrote back to say he felt the club was doing a great job and he would be happy to paint the town red with Bert in January.

Frau Dorandt was delighted but feels January is too far off. Bert needs something to cheer him up now. So she is still corresponding with the actor.

She has even been known to accost an unknown motorist at a red light to beg a favour. "He won't ever have been approached by a strange woman like that before," she recalls with a grin.

She had just come out of a hospital and was wondering how to come by a "real jeep" for Matthias, eight, whose dearest wish was to go for a ride in one.

Unwittingly they start to see and treat their sick child as an invalid rather than an individual to be taken seriously. Children, she says, sense pity much more keenly than adults.

And pity, as she knows only too well, is the last thing the sick want.

Brigitte Widemann, a doctor at the Cologne clinic, agrees. "Children unfailingly notice suppressed sorrow," she says.

Yet parents need time in which to come to terms with the situation. Ward doctor Hauke Sieverts says parents frequently have greater difficulty with their anxiety than the child.

It is often the child who consoles its parents, he says. He feels Wünsch Dir was is a great idea because illness often tears a family apart.

"We are really grateful that it exists," he says — provided nothing is done without first consulting the sick child's parents and the doctor.

Another well-wisher is a lawyer whose daughter died a few years ago, aged seven, of leukaemia.

He had a soft spot for Franz Josef Strauss, the Bavarian Premier. He would so have liked to shake hands with Herr Strauss just once.

Her father didn't take her seriously. Now she is dead he feels he was wrong. He ought to have done something.

Global talk — perfect technical links between people wherever they may be — is a challenge that must be seen as an opportunity not to be missed.

Franz, Walter

(Rheinischer Merkur/Christoph Welt, Bonn, 25 August 1989)

Susanne Hengsbach  
(Kölner Stadt-Anzeiger, Cologne, 25 August 1989)

## ■ CHANGES

## Women march through barriers and into army and police



Onwards to the showers.



(Photo: amw)

Not only drunks like them better.

(Photo: Sigrid Averesch)

**The services are among the last male bastions in Germany. Slowly, they are crumbling. The German Constitution prevents women from being used as combat troops, but they can be medical corps staff. Resistance to women in the police has been more traditional than legal — and tradition is slowly being overcome. Rita Hissmann reports for the Hamburg weekly, Die Zeit, on women in the Bundeswehr; while Sigrid Averesch writes in the Kölner Stadt-Anzeiger about women in the police.**

### Broken fingernails and all

Recruit Sabine raises both arms, her finger around the pistol. Slowly she applies pressure to the trigger. There is a bang. The recoil kicks her hands downwards. The smell of gunpowder rises in the air.

It wasn't until her third visit that he told her what he really wanted: to feel like a racing driver, the sense of speed and adventure.

Frau Dorandt says from experience

that it is easy to see why parents take wishes of this kind seriously. Many parents are floored by the appealing truth that their child is seriously ill and unlikely to recover.

Unwittingly they start to see and treat their sick child as an invalid rather than an individual to be taken seriously. Children, she says, sense pity much more keenly than adults.

And pity, as she knows only too well, is the last thing the sick want.

Brigitte Widemann, a doctor at the Cologne clinic, agrees. "Children unfailingly notice suppressed sorrow," she says.

Yet parents need time in which to come to terms with the situation. Ward doctor Hauke Sieverts says parents frequently have greater difficulty with their anxiety than the child.

It is often the child who consoles its parents, he says. He feels Wünsch Dir was is a great idea because illness often tears a family apart.

"We are really grateful that it exists," he says — provided nothing is done without first consulting the sick child's parents and the doctor.

Another well-wisher is a lawyer whose daughter died a few years ago, aged seven, of leukaemia.

He had a soft spot for Franz Josef Strauss, the Bavarian Premier. He would so have liked to shake hands with Herr Strauss just once.

Her father didn't take her seriously. Now she is dead he feels he was wrong. He ought to have done something.

Global talk — perfect technical links between people wherever they may be — is a challenge that must be seen as an opportunity not to be missed.

Franz, Walter

(Rheinischer Merkur/Christoph Welt, Bonn, 25 August 1989)

Brokdorf on the banks of the Elbe in Schleswig-Holstein; autumn 1986. Demonstrators against the nuclear power plant clash with police.

Among the reinforcements sent by the North Rhine-Westphalia force to back up the Schleswig-Holstein force was Ulrike Kortendiek.

The 25-year-old recalls: "I heard colleagues crying for help. One had his leg slashed open. Molotov cocktails were raining into us through our shields." It was one of her worst experiences since she entered the force.

Franz Kortendiek, who joined up in 1983, is one of 737 women in the North Rhine-Westphalia uniformed branch.

Hamburg was the first Land to recruit women, in 1979 in a pilot project. North Rhine-Westphalia followed suit in 1982.

Other Länder have since adopted the practice except Bavaria, which still has an all-male force.

North Rhine-Westphalia was the first Land to abolish the quota system for women; as a result the proportion of women has continuously increased.

For a long time there have been female medical staff in the Bundeswehr, but they have been officers — qualified doctors and dentists. Now a pilot-project envisages giving women military training for 16 months followed by medical studies paid for by the state.

Applicants would then be bonded to spend between six and 10 years at a Bundeswehr hospital or as a battalion doctor. That works out at a total of 16 years in uniform.

They change some of the words to make a point about their femininity. They have no intention of becoming hard-boiled women. The main reasons for their joining up were the challenge of making their way or merit in a man's world and the chance of obtaining a safe job.

Equal rights however, do not apply: the Constitution forbids a general conscription of women. These recruits are volunteers and, although they are being trained in the use of weapons, they cannot be used as armed soldiers because this is forbidden under the constitution. They are given weapons training so they are able to defend themselves in their work as medical staff.

The second day of the exercise. Rain. Quickly out come the caps. The hoods are pulled over their heads. Their faces,

the whole Land and was aware that many of her male colleagues had reservations about her being on patrol.

Frau Kortendiek recalls: "They were sceptical and took the view that they had to give us special treatment."

The people in Cologne as well had to get used to the idea of policewomen. Many showed surprise when, after approaching a policeman, they found themselves face to face with a woman.

Sometimes, male drivers began to stammer when confronted with a woman motorcycle officer.

They get critical glances even today when they roar off on their motorcycles, but most take it in their stride.

But other things have been more difficult. When it became known in Cologne that good-looking young women were riding police motorcycles, men began getting cheeky and chatting them up.

There have been telephone calls offering such things as "a ride together." Other calls have been more explicitly obscene.

Most of the women do not regret their decision to get into a profession, until recently reserved for "tough men," even though these experiences have left a deep impression on them.

They are not given any preferential treatment, even by their superiors. This has stood them in good stead with their male colleagues.

One woman said: "We are not something exotic in the force and we are not fair weather police officers. We want to be judged by our performance and not by given favours due to our sex."

The experts take the unanimous view that in the everyday round of police duties, the women have proved their value.

Even the idea that women were not suited for strenuous shift work has proved to be wrong. Harry Sommerfeld, deputy chairman of the West German Police Federation, the police trades union, said: "The women have been just as good and just as bad as the men in shift duties." They have also not been

Continued on page 15

## ■ FRONTIERS

## Ecological bliss beneath the low-flying jets



**Y**vette Schneevogt, from Berlin, realised "at some stage or other" that she simply wasn't cut out for the city life.

She and her husband and two children are pioneers in an "ecotopia" pilot project near Marburg.

Hailed as the first project of its kind, with the emphasis on ecological housing and living seven years ago, it still consists of a mere four houses.

The estate is planned one day to house 18 happy, healthy families.

The project is located on the eastern outskirts of Frieberthausen, population 130, near Gladbach, in Marburg-Biedenkopf rural district, Hesse.

It nestles in the shade and shelter of hedges and rows of oaks and poplars, plus water-loving plants such as iris and fir, meadows lined with fruit trees, and a few ponds.

On a 5.5-hectare (14-acre) site the residents aim to be models of ecological living, with sheep safely grazing and organic fruit and vegetables to harvest.

The sites on which the houses are built have been checked by water-diviners and "geo-biologists" to make sure there are no water veins or tectonic features that might make people sleep uneasily.

Frau Schneevogt, an architect, felt the design submitted by an Aachen human ecology working party, a design that won a 1982 award, was the most convincing of the many housing projects for which ecological claims are made.

Another family decided to join the venture because they suffered from eczema and asthma. A common feature of all "estate families" is their concern for nature, environment and health.

The locals soon noticed, Frau Schneevogt says, "that we aren't oddballs and dropouts" — "and by no means are we anthroposophists either," she adds.

The model estate is not intended for mad hatters hell bent on building zany homes of their own design. The Aachen architects' concept is based on detailed parameters.

Groups of three detached houses, built in the local style, are arranged round a shared inner courtyard.

The design is intended both to catch the eye and with a view to symbolising community spirit.

All building materials must be environment-friendly: bricks, clay, cork and cellulose as insulating materials, sheep's wool and jute for the joints, non-toxic waxes and oils.

And neighbours are expected to help each other to build their homes, relying as far as possible on their own labour. This mutual aid worked like a charm, the Schneevogts say.

The plain outer shell of the eco-house is based on timber built on brick foundations, with outer walls faced in wood.

Materials and design are fairly standard, but the owner has a free hand in interior decoration and the conservatory design.

The Schneevogts live at one "with nature and natural light conditions" in their new home. In the morning warm sunlight floods the kitchen and the

children's rooms; in the evening the setting sun shines into the bedrooms.

The interior decoration is all in oiled wood, with granulated cork insulation for the ceiling joists.

The walls are painted in a do-it-yourself mixture of Quark (soft cheese), slaked lime and water.

Rainwater is collected in a 5,000-litre tank that feeds the toilets and the washing machine.

Sewage water flows into a pond lined with reeds, rushes and iris which is so large that it has so far been unable to sustain all its plants, according to Aachen architect Uwe Kortlepel.

It will be a while before the estate has a shredder and compost heaps generating biogas as an alternative to the natural gas that is now piped in.

Is ecological housing a luxury? Not necessarily, say the Frieberthausen pioneers. If you bear in mind the lifespan of the materials used or the twin water systems (requiring a certain amount of duplication in plumbing).

Hessische Heimstätte, the builders, say an eco-house and garden cost about DM380,000, all-in.

They took over from Hessische Landesgesellschaft, who owned the land, at the end of 1985 when the Hesse Interior Ministry declared the site unsuitable for the settlement.

Hessische Heimstätte were thus not to blame for the blanket of silence which descended on a project that in 1984 had been included in a Federal catalogue of experimental housing and urban architecture as an "important contribution toward environmental rural planning and settlement."

The project had even prompted the Environmental Protection Agency, Berlin, to classify the planning procedure as a pilot scheme.

"We didn't want to go to all that trouble," says Helmut Feussner, the Heimstätte's technical director, in Kassel.

But protracted negotiations delayed the planning procedure and discouraged many potential buyers.

"At the end of 1985 we had to draw up entirely new building regulations," he says.

**C**ontinued from page 3  
to which the emancipatory element is pretty alien.

The party's former business manager, Heiner Geissler, realised this discrepancy.

In the final analysis, the carefully fostered growth fetishism cannot prevent the gradual "marginalisation" of almost a third of society.

Conservative, social, liberal, modern and national — even under the broad umbrella of a people's party there is not enough room for everybody.

It is fair to claim that the classical ideologies of the traditional parties are crumbling.

This probably explains why they are all "turning green" — some more than others.

Consequently, the Greens, once a pedigree party of protest, no longer has a right of primogeniture. The wheel thus turns full circle.

**H**elmut Bauer

(Nürnberg Nachrichten, 28 August 1989)

The pioneers were frustrated by the terms of the planning permission granted. They were so detailed that they even specified who was to supply the building materials and totally disregarded the homeowners' specific requirements.

Fire regulations were updated, with the result that fresh applications were required. 1986 had been and gone before the planning permission was reduced to essentials.

The first house was not finished, and ready for its owners to move in, until spring 1988.

A handful of would-be newcomers are now negotiating terms with the builders. Some qualify for generous Land and Federal government subsidies.

They mustn't earn too much. They are not allowed to spend more than one third of their income on mortgage interest and capital repayments. The Heimstätte advises them and makes sure that no-one overextends himself financially.

Hesse provides DM100,000 loans at low interest rates, the Federal government tops this up with a further DM50,000.

The next batch of ecotopia homeowners could start building next year.

By their further amendments should have been made to the planning permission. The "trio" of (terraced) houses is to be separated and arranged in a loose rectangle.

Herr Feussner is convinced the new design will be extremely popular. "In rural areas," architect Kortlepel readily admits, "no-one is keen on buying a terraced house."

The "trio" was a good idea, well meant, but he can understand why would-be buyers were less enthusiastic about the design.

Frau Schneevogt says there are weekends when "eco-tourists" — potential buyers or merely inquisitive — descend on the Frieberthausen eco-estate.

The dream of being at one with nature is not easy to fulfil, she says. "Young people can't afford it, while older people are afraid of starting from scratch and the effort it involves."

Besides, Frieberthausen is way out in the countryside where public transport facilities — and jobs — are few and far between.

Yet the village is only a stone's throw from a Nato ammunition depot in nearby Donnerberg, so even the countryside has its ecological drawbacks.

"There is nowhere you can really be at peace with the world any more," says Frau Schneevogt as low-flying jets roar overhead twice in as many hours.

Jörg Feuer

(Frankfurter Rundschau, 28 August 1989)

and radically than the FDP when questioning the rights of the government vis-à-vis individuals.

In other words, the central element of the FDP's party-political right to exist is disintegrating and cannot be offset by economic liberalism.

For even in the field of loyalty to the market economy the Social Democrats claim they are a match for all over parties. Oskar Lafontaine deserves the credit.

It is fair to claim that the classical ideologies of the traditional parties are crumbling.

This probably explains why they are all "turning green" — some more than others.

Consequently, the Greens, once a pedigree party of protest, no longer has a right of primogeniture. The wheel thus turns full circle.

Rita Hissmann

(Die Zeit, Hamburg, 18 August 1989)

## Women soldier

**C**ontinued from page 13  
armed services. In Greece, Denmark and Canada and the countries of the Warsaw Pact, women are not required to do military service. In the American regular army, women who want to become career soldiers must do a basic course, which the physical aspect is not as rigorous as for the men.

In Israel and China, women are conscripted, just like the men. In India women mainly do office work and are medical orderlies.

Because of China's huge population, women are only recruited in areas where they are needed; and then they are not posted to combat units. In India women do not form part of the military services at all.

Critics say it is clear why the Bundeswehr has left the door ajar for women, they say, just the beginning. The Bundeswehr needs a recruiting potential of 350,000 men as a pool to draw the required 232,000 a year from. By 1994, it is thought that this pool will sink to 260,000 a year. To make up the numbers, women must be recruited.

A senior army doctor rejects this. He says interest in the medical corps is extremely high and there is no shortage of applicants. Equality of rights is the term which crops up here again, but the army makes it clear that it does not want to confuse that with egalitarianism. Its standard haircut is not for women, company commander: "Women short remain women."

"Heats for the Olympics," ran the headline in a regional newspaper. Otherwise, everything uttered by the all-powerful president of the International Olympic Committee, Juan Antonio Samaranch, is carefully weighed.

He said in relation to the Universiade: "I am enthusiastic and must pay Duisburg a big compliment." Hopes rose even higher when he hinted that consideration within the IOC was being given to widening the rules and allowing not just cities but entire regions to apply to host the Olympics. Many can already see the Olympic rings fluttering over the Ruhr.

But, on the other side, Samaranch said: "I must be careful because several cities want to apply for the Olympics." The question is over the Games in 2004. The competition is enormous. In Germany itself, Stuttgart, Frankfurt, Hamburg and Berlin have also expressed interest. Berlin would have a good chance if the East and West parts were to make a joint application.

Besides, Frieberthausen is way out in the countryside where public transport facilities — and jobs — are few and far between.

Yet the village is only a stone's throw from a Nato ammunition depot in nearby Donnerberg, so even the countryside has its ecological drawbacks.

"There is nowhere you can really be at peace with the world any more," says Frau Schneevogt as low-flying jets roar overhead twice in as many hours.

Jörg Feuer

(Frankfurter Rundschau, 28 August 1989)

and radically than the FDP when questioning the rights of the government vis-à-vis individuals.

In other words, the central element of the FDP's party-political right to exist is disintegrating and cannot be offset by economic liberalism.

For even in the field of loyalty to the market economy the Social Democrats claim they are a match for all over parties. Oskar Lafontaine deserves the credit.

It is fair to claim that the classical ideologies of the traditional parties are crumbling.

This probably explains why they are all "turning green" — some more than others.

Consequently, the Greens, once a pedigree party of protest, no longer has a right of primogeniture. The wheel thus turns full circle.

Rita Hissmann

(Die Zeit, Hamburg, 18 August 1989)

## ■ HORIZONS

## World sports event helps Ruhr recovery plan

The 15th World Student Games are being held in the Ruhr centre of Duisburg. The games, also known as Universiade, are held every two years and are highly rated because of the talent that can emerge.

About 93 countries are represented by about 3,000 athletes and officials. This Universiade is important for the city of Duisburg because it is a contender for the Olympic Games in 2004. In this story for the *Stuttgarter Zeitung*, Jürgen Zurheide describes how these two sporting events fit into a much wider context — that of rejuvenating the Ruhr, the industrial area which is pulling itself out of a period of decline.

pionships. The late change — just five months were available — means that only athletics, basketball, fencing and rowing are being held compared with 13 disciplines at Zagreb in 1987. Even so, about 93 countries are represented by about 3,000 athletes and officials. This Universiade is important for the city of Duisburg because it is a contender for the Olympic Games in 2004. In this story for the *Stuttgarter Zeitung*, Jürgen Zurheide describes how these two sporting events fit into a much wider context — that of rejuvenating the Ruhr, the industrial area which is pulling itself out of a period of decline.

There wasn't somewhere in the Ruhr with facilities already intact which could take the event.

Beitz, who also happens to be the honorary chairman of the Krupp supervisory board, didn't need to be asked a second time.

The Ruhr mayors were all in favour and they let Duisburg take precedence. The Land of North Rhine-Westphalia threw itself behind the project. Only central government in Bonn was not forthcoming at first, but a word from the Chancellor, Helmut Kohl, secured a three-million-mark subsidy. The total cost of Universiade is 12 million marks.

Business stepped in with 1.5 million. Companies identifying with the Ruhr in the same way that industry once had in Berlin in another age, some time ago formed themselves into an Initiativkreis Ruhrgebiet in an effort to halt the decline of this coal-and-steel region. Its members read like a Who's Who of German commerce: Bayer, Babcock, Daimler-Benz, Haniel, Krupp, Mannesmann, Thyssen, Volkswagen, RWE and many others.

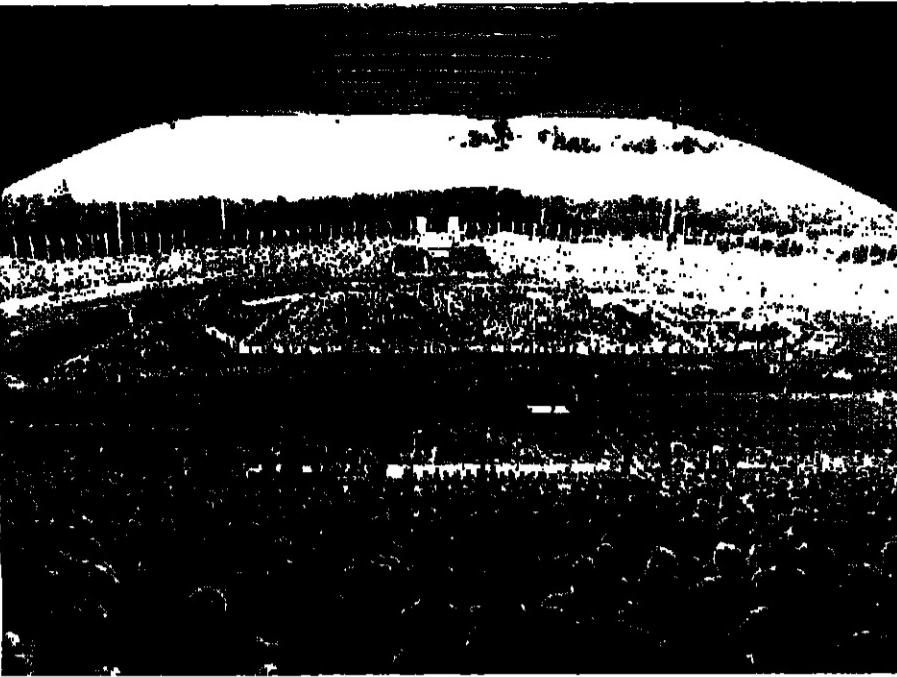
There are 47 members and is expected to reach 60 by the end of the year.

The Initiativkreis has a powerful friend in Alfred Herrhausen, the head of Deutsche Bank, who says: "We believe in the Ruhr and want other to come and share our belief."

The idea of founding the group came from Adolf Schmidt, former chief of the miners' union as the area entered a deep crisis in the mid-1980s. When he enlisted the support of Herrhausen, who was born in the Ruhr city of Essen, the idea made rapid progress — and even more when it received a boost from an unexpected quarter.

Cardinal Franz Hengsbach, Bishop of the Ruhr, came in and coordinated the group's activities until June last year when a programme was submitted and the first million had been collected.

Herrhausen and Rudolf von Bennigsen-Foerder, boss of Veba, were voted



The Ruhr looks for a record run.

(Photo: dpa)

moderators and placed at the head of the group. Now it has got together a good 10 million marks and has involved itself in many activities of which the Universiade is only one. The slogan is "We in the Ruhr — Forward Together."

Money from commercial undertakings is to be used to promote top-rank culture. In September there is a series of piano concerts; in October, the Finnish national opera is to make a guest appearance in the new Essen opera house.

Initiativkreis does not only intend rattling the publicity drums, however. It also wants heavy investment to be made, although so far the practice has not lived up to the promise.

But Josef Krings, Duisburg's mayor, pronounces himself satisfied: "In the past one-and-a-half years, the entire mood here has changed." All it needs to show this to the whole world is the Olympic Games. Roll on 2004.

Jürgen Zurheide

(*Stuttgarter Zeitung*, 26 August 1989)

the women were given very good or good grades, but with the men it was only 45.9 per cent.

This is important because trainees who get the best grades get the best jobs in the force.